

ENGLAND'S
GUIDE

TO
INDUSTRY:

OR,

Improvement of Trade,
for the good of all People
in general.

Sir William Petty

L O N D O N,

Printed by R. Holt for T. Passinger at
the three Bibles on London-Bridge, and
B. Took at the Ship in St. Pauls-Church-
Yard. 1683.

J. M. G. A. N. D. S.

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1683.

THE
P R E F A C E.

FOrasmuch as men who are in a decaying condition, or who have but an ill opinion of their own concernments, instead of being (as some think) the more industrious to resist the evil they apprehended, do contrarywise become the more Languid and ineffectual to all in all their endeavours; neither caring to attempt

tempt or prosecute even the probable
means of their relief : I as a mem-
 ber of the Common-Wealth, next to
 the knowing the precise truth in what
 Condition the common interest stands,
 would all in doubtful cases think the best
 and consequently not despair without
 Strong and manifest Reasons, care-
 fully examining what ever tends to les-
 sen my hopes of the Publick Well-
 fair.

I have therefore thought fit to ex-
 amine the following perswasions,
 which I find too currant in the World,
and too much to have affected the
minds

The Preface:

· V ·

'Tis true the Expence of Forraight Commodities, have of late been too great: Much of our Plate had it remained money, would have better served Trade, too many matters have been regulated by Laws, with natures long Custom and general consent, ought only to have Govern'd the Slaughter and Destruction of men by the late Civil Wars, and Plague have been great, the Fire of London and disaster at Chattham. have begotten opinions in the Vulgar of the World to our prejudice, the Nonconformists increase, the people of Ireland think long of their settlement.

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Settlement. The English there apprehend themselves to be Aliens, and are forced to seek a Trade with For-
 eigners, which they might maintain with their own Relations in England, but notwithstanding all this (the like whereof was always in all places) the Buildings in London grow great and Glorious, the American Plantations employ 400 Sail of Ships ; Auctions in the East-India Company are above double the principal money : Those who can give good Security, may have money under the Statute interest, materials for Building (even Oaken Tim-
ber

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minds of some to the prejudice of all,
viz.

That the Rents of Lands are Generally fallen, that therefore and for many other Reasons, the whole Kingdom growes poorer and poorer; that formerly it abounded with Gold; but now there is a great Scarcity both of Gold and Silver.

That there is no Trade nor employment for the people, and yet that the Land is underpeopled, that Taxes have been many and great. That Ireland and the Plantations in America, and other additions to

the Crown are a Burthen to England, that Scotland is of no advantage; that Trade in General doth lamentably decay, that the Hollanders are at our Heels in the Race of Naval power, the French grow too farr upon both, and appear so Rich and Potent, that it is but their Clemency, that they do not devour their Neighbours; and finally that the Church and State of England, are in the same danger with the Trade of England, with many other dismal Suggestions, which I do rather Stifle then repeat.

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ber) are little the dearer, some cheaper, for the rebuilding of London; the Exchange seems as full of Merchants as formerly; no more Beggers in the Streets, nor executed for thieves as heretofore: the number of Coaches, and Splendor of Equipage, exceeding former times; the publick Theatres very magnificent; the King has a greater Navy and stronger Guards then before our Calamities; the Clergy rich, the Cathedrals in repair, much Land have been improved, and the price of Food Reasonable; and in Brief no man needs to want that will take moderate pains; that some are poorer then others ever was and will be, and that

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that many are Querulous, and Envious is an Evil as old as the World.

These general Observations, and that men Eat, and Drink, and Laugh as they use to do, have incouraged me to try if I could comfort others, being satisfied my self that the Interest and Affairs in England are in no deplorable condition; the Method I take to do this is not yet very usual, for instead of using only Comparative and Superlative words and Intellectual Arguments, I have taken the course (as a Specimen of the Political Arithmetick

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metick I have long aimed at) to
express my self in Number, Weight,
and Measure.

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which I have long aimed at, is
expressed my self in Number, Weight,
and Measure.

A Discourse of Trade.

Being a Comparison between *England* and other parts of *Europe*, wherein the Incouragement of Industry is promoted in these Islands of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

C H A P. I.

That a small Country and few People by Situation, Trade, and Policy, may be equivalent in Wealth, and Strength to a far greater People and Territories; and particularly that conveniencies for Shipping and Water-Carriage do most eminently and fundamentally conduce thereto.

THe first principal Conclusion by reason of it's Length I consider in three parts, whereof the first that a small Country and few People may be equivalent in Wealth and Strength to a far greater People and Territories.

This part of the first principal Conclusion needs little proof, forasmuch as one Acre of Land may bear as much Corn and feed as many Cattle as twenty by the difference of the Soyl, some Parcels of Ground are naturally so defensible as that 100 men being possesst thereof, can resist the Invasion of 500. Bad Land may be improved and made good, Bog may by dreining be made Meadow; Heath Land may (as in *Flanders*) be made to bear Flax, and Clover-grass, so as to advance in value from 1. to 100. the same Land being built upon may centriple the Rent, which it yieldeth as pasture; one man is nimbler and stronger and more patient of Labour than another; one man by Art may do as much work as many, viz. one man with a Mill can grind as much Corn as 20. can pound in a Mortar, one Printer can make as many Copies as an hundred can write by hand; one horse can carry as much upon Wheels as five men upon their backs, and in a Boat, or upon Ice as 20; so that I say again the first point of this general position needs little or no proof.

But the second and more material part of this Conclusion is, that this difference in Land and People arises principally from their Situation Trade and Policy.

To clear this I shall compare *Holland*
and

and Zealand with the Kingdom of *France*.

Holland and *Zealand* do not contain above 1. Million of *English* Acres, whereas the Kingdom of *France* contains above 80.

Now the original and primitive difference holds proportion as Lands to Land; for it is hard to say that when these places were first planted, whether an Acre of Land in *Holland* was better then the like quantity in *France* and *Zealand*: Now is there any reason to suppose, but that therefore upon the first Plantation the number of Planters was in proportion to the quantity of Land; wherefore if the People are not in proportion as the Land the same must be attributed to the Situation of the Land, and to the Trade and Policy of the People.

The next thing to be shewn is that Holland and Zealand at this day is not only 80th. as rich and strong as France, but that it hath advanced to the 3d. or thereabouts, which I think will appear upon the ballance of the following Particulars, viz.

As for the Wealth of *France*, a certain Map of that Kingdom set forth *An. 1647.* represents it to be 15 Millions, whereof six did belong to the Church, the Author thereof (as I suppose) meaning the Rents of the Land only

And the Author of a most judicious Discourse of Husbandry (supposed to be Sir *Richard Weston*) doth from reason and experience shew that Lands in the *Netherlands*, by bearing Flax, Turnips, Clover-grass, Madder, &c. will easily yield 10 pound per Acre, so as the Territories of *Holland* and *Zealand* should by this account, yield at least 10 Millions per Annum; yet I do not believe the same to be so much, nor *France* so little as aforesaid, but rather that one bears to the other as about 7 or 8 to one.

The People of *Amsterdam* are one 3d part of those in *Paris* or *London*, which two Cities differ not in People a 20th part from each other as hath appeared by the Bills of Burials and Christenings from each, but the value of the Buildings in *Amsterdam* may well be half that of *Paris* by reason of the Foundations, Grafts and Bridges, which in *Amsterdam* are more numerous and chargeable than *Paris*: Moreover the Habitations of the poorest People in *Holland* and *Zealand* are twice or thrice as good as those of *France* but the People of the one to the People of the other being but as 13 to 1. the value of the Housing must be as about 5 to 1. The Shipping of *Europe* being about 2 Millions of tons I suppose the *English* have about 5000000, the *Dutch* 900 thousand, the *French* 100 thousand

thousand, the *Hamburgers* and the Subjects of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and the Town of *Dantzick* 250 thousand, and *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, &c. 250 thousand; so as the Shipping in our case of *France* to that of *Holland* and *Zealand* is about 1 to 9: which reckoned great and small one with another at 8 pound per Tun makes the worth to be 800 thousand pounds to 7 Millions, & 2000000 pound the *Hollanders* Capital in the *East-India* Company is worth about 3 Millions where the *French* has little or nothing.

The value of the Goods exported out of *France* into all parts are supposed quadruple to what is sent to *England* alone, & consequently in all about 5 Millions; but what is exported out of *Holland* into *England* is worth 3 Millions; and what is exported thence into all the World besides is sextuple to that Summ.

The Moneys yearly raised by the *French* King, as the same appears by the Book intitled the *State of France*, dedicated to the King printed *An. Dom. 1669.* and set forth several times by Authority, is 82 Millions of *French* Livers, which is about $\frac{1}{3}$ Millions of pounds Sterling, of which Summ the Author sayes that one 5th part was abated for Nonvaluers or Insolvencies.

So as (I suppose) not above 5 Millions were effectually raised; but whereas some

say the King of *France* raised 11 Millions as the; of the Effects of *France*, I humbly affirm; that the Land and Sea forces, all the Buildings and Interleguments which we have heard by common Fame to have been set forth and made in any of these last 7 years needed not to have cost 6 Millions Sterling; wherefore I suppose he hath not raised more, especially since there were; insolvencies when the Tax was at that pitch.

But *Holland* and *Zealand* paying 67 of 100 pay'd by all the United Provinces, and the City of *Amsterdam* paying 27 of the said 67, it follows that if *Amsterdam* hath pay'd 4000 pound *Flemmish per diem*, or about 146000 *per Annum*, or about 80 thousand pound Sterling, that all *Holland* and *Zealand* have paid above 2 Millions *per Annum*; now the Reasons why they pay so much, I think are these (*viz.*) 1. the Author of the State of the *Netherlands* saith so.

2dly. Excise of Victuals at *Amsterdam* seems above half the Original value of the same (*viz.*) ground Corn pays 20 Stivers the Bushel, or 63 Gilders the Last, Beer 113 Stivers the Barrel, housing $\frac{1}{2}$ of Rent, fruit; of what it cost; other Commodities $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ Salt *ad libitum*, all weighed Goods pay besides the premises a vast sum: now if the expence of the People of *Amsterdam* at a Medium, and
without

without Excise, were 8 pound *per Annum*, whereas in *England* 'tis 7 pound, then if all the several Imposts above named raise it 5 pound more, there being 160 thousand Souls in *Amsterdam*, the Sum of 800 thousand pound Sterling *per Annum* will thereby be raised.

3dly. Though the Expence of each Head should be 13 pound *per Annum*, 'tis well known that there be few in *Amsterdam* who do not earn much more than the said Expence.

4thly. If *Holland* and *Zealand* pay *per Annum* 2,000,000 pounds, then all the Provinces together must pay about 3 Millions, less then which Sum *per Annum* perhaps is not sufficient to have maintained the Naval War with *England*, 72 thousand land Forces besides all other the ordinary charges of their Government, whereof the Church is there a part. To conclude, it seems from the Premises, that all *France* doth not raise above thrice as much from the publick Charge, as *Holland* and *Zealand* alone do.

5thly. Interest of Money in *France* 7 pounds *per Centum*, but in *Holland* scarce half so much.

6thly. The Country of *Holland* and *Zealand*, consisting as it were of Islands guarded with the Sea, Shipping and Marshes, is de-

fenfible at $\frac{1}{4}$ the charge of a plain open Country is, and where the Seat of War may be both Winter and Summer, whereas in others nothing can be done but in the Summer only.

7thly. But above all the particulars hitherto considered that of Superlucration ought chiefly to be taken in, for if a Prince have never so many Subjects and his Country never so good, yet if either through sloath or extravagant Expences or oppression and injustice, what ever is gained, shall be spent as fast as gotten, the State must be accounted poor. Wherefore let it be considered how much, or how many times rather *Holland* and *Zealand* are now above what they were 100 years ago; which we must also do of *France*; now if *France* hath scarce doubled it's Wealth and Power, and that the other have decupled theirs; I shall give the preference to the latter, even altho the 9 increased by the one should not exceed the one half gained by the other; because one hath a Store for 9 years, and the other but for 1. To conclude upon the whole, that though *France* being Peopled to *Holland* and *Zealand* as 13 to 1, and in quantity of good Land as 80 to 1, yet is not 13 times Richer and Stronger, much less 80 times, nor much above thrice, which was to be proved.

Having

Having thus dispatched the two first Branches of the first principal Conclusion, it follows to shew that this difference of improvement in Wealth and Strength, arises in particular from conveniencies for Shipping and Water-carriage.

Many writing on this Subject do so magnifie the *Hollanders* as if they were more, and all other Nations less then men, (as to the matter of Trade and Policy) making them Angels, and others Fools, Brutes and Sots as to those particulars, whereas I take the foundation of their Atchievements to lie originally in the Situation of the Country, whereby they do things inimitable to others, and have advantages whereof others are incapable.

First, The Soyl of *Holland* and *Zealand* is low Land, rich and fertile, whereby it is able to feed many men, and so as that men may live near each other for their mutual Assistance in Trade, I say that 1000 Acres that can feed 1000 Souls is better than 10000 of no more effect, for the following reasons to it (*viz.*) first suppose some great Fabrick were in building by 1000 men, shall not much more time be spared if that they lived all upon 1000 Acres, then if they were forced to live upon 10 times as large a Scope of Land?

2dly. The charge of their care of their Souls, and the Ministry would be far greater in the one case than the other, as also of Mutual defence in case of invasion, and even of Thieves and Robbers; moreover the charge of the Administration of Justice would be much easier where Witnesses and Parties may be easily Summoned, Attendance less expensive when mens Actions would be better known, when wrong and Justice would not be covered as in thin-peopled places they are.

Lastly those who live in solitary places must be their own Soldiers, Divines, Physicians and Lawyers, and must have their Houses stored with necessary provisions (like a Ship going upon a long Voyage) to the great wast and needless expence of such provisions: the value of this first conveniency to the *Dutch* I reckon to be about 100 thousand pounds *per Annum*.

2dly. *Holland* is a level Country, so as, if in any part thereof a Wind-Mill may be set up, and by it's being moist and vaporous, there is always Wind stirring over it, by which advantage the labour of many thousand hands is saved, forasmuch as a Mill made by one man in half a year will do as much labour as 4 men for 5 years together; this advantage is greater or less where imployment and ease of Labour is so, but in
Holland

Holland it is eminently great, and the worth of this Conveniency between near 100 and 150 thousand pound.

3dly. there is much more to be gained by Manufacture than Husbandry, and by Merchandise than Manufacture, but *Holland* and *Zealand*, being seated at the Mouths of 3 long great Rivers, and passing through rich Countries do keep all the Inhabitants upon the sides of those Rivers but as Husbandmen, whilst themselves are the Manufacturers of their Commodities, and do dispencc them into all Parts of the World, making returns for the same at what price almost they please themselves; and in short, they keep the Trade of those Countries through which the same Rivers pass, the value of this 3d convenience is 200 thousand pound.

4thly. In *Holland* and *Zealand* there is scarce any place of work or business one Mile distance from a Navigable Water, and the charge of Water-carriage is generally but the 15th or 20th part of Land-carriages, wherefore if there be as much Trade there as in *France*, then the *Hollanders* can out-sell the *French* $\frac{14}{15}$ of all the Expence of all travelling postage and carriage whatsoever, which even in *England* I take to be 300 thousand pound per Annum, where the very postage

of Letters costs the People perhaps 50 thousand pound *per Annum*, though farmed at much less, and all other Labours of Horses and Porters at least six times as much; the value of this conveniency I estimate to be above 300 thousand pounds *per Annum*.

5thly. The defensibleness of the Country by reason of it's Situation in the Sea upon Islands, and in the Marshes, impassible ground, dicked and trenched, especially considering how the place is aimed at for it's Wealth, I say the charge for defending this Country is easier than if it were a plain Champion at least 200 thousand pound *per Annum*.

6thly. *Holland* is so considerable for keeping Ships in Harbour with small Expence of men and ground-tackle that it saves them *per Annum* 200 thousand pounds of what must be spent in *France*.

Now if all these natural Advantages do amount to above one Million *per Annum* of profit, and that the Trade of all *Europe*, nay of the whole World, with which our *Europeans* do trade, is not above 45 Millions *per Annum*; and if $\frac{1}{5}$ of the value be $\frac{1}{5}$ of the profit; it is plain that the *Hollanders* may command and govern the whole Trade.

7thly. Those who have their Situation thus

thus towards the Sea, abound with Fish at home, and having also the command of Shipping, have by consequence the Fishing Trade, whereof that of *Herring* alone brings more yearly profit to the *Hollanders* than the Trade of the *West-Indies* to *Spain*, or of the *East* to themselves, being as some say *viis* and *modis* of above 3 Millions per *Annum* profit.

8thly. It is not to be doubted but those who have the Trade of Fishing and Shipping will secure themselves of the Trade of Timber, for Ships, Boats, Masts, and Casks, of Hemp for Cordage, Sails and Nets, of Salt, of Iron, as also of Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Brimstone, Oyl and Tallow, as necessary Appurtenances to Shipping and Fishing.

9thly. Those who predominate in Fishing and Shipping have more occasion then others to frequent all parts of the World, and to observe what is wanting or redundant every where, and what each People can do, and what they desire, and consequently to be the Factors and Carriers for the whole World of Trade, upon which ground they bring all Native Commodities to be Manufactured at home, and carried back to the Country where they grow, all which we see, for do they not work the
Sugars.

Sugars of the *West-Indies*, the Timber and Iron of *Balrick*, the Hemp of *Russia*, the Lead, Tin, and Wool of *England*, the Quick-Silver and Silk of *Italy*, the Yarn and dying Stuffs of *Turkey*? &c. to be short in all the ancient States and Empires those who had the Shipping had the Wealth; and if 2 *per Centum* in the price of Commodities, be perhaps 20 *per Centum* in the Gain, it is manifest that they who can in 45 Millions under-sell others by one Million (upon Account of Mutual Interest and intrinsic Advantages only) may easily have the Trade of the World, without such Angelical Wits and Judgments as some attribute to the *Hollander*.

Having thus done with their Situation I come now to their Trade.

It is commonly seen that each Country flourisheth in the Manufacture of it's own Native Commodity, viz. *England* for Woollen-Manufactures, *France* for Paper, *Swihland* for Iron-ware, *Portugal* for Confectures, *Italy* for Silks. Upon which principle it follows, that *Holland* and *Zealand* must flourish most in the Trade of Shipping, and so become Carriers and Factors to the whole World of Trade; now the Advantages

advantages of Shipping Trade are as followeth, viz.

1st. Husbandmen, Sea-men, Souldiers and Merchants are the very Pillars of the Commonwealth, all the other great professions do arise out of the infirmities and miscarriages of those: Now the Sea-man is 3 of these 4; for every Sea-man of industry and ingenuity is not only a Navigator, but a Merchant, & also a Souldier, not because he has often occasion to fight, and handle Arms, but because he is familiarized with hardship and hazards extending to Life and Limb; for Training and Duelling is a small part of a Soldier, in respect of his last mentioned Qualifications, the one being quickly and presently learned, the other not without many years most painful Experience, wherefore to have the occasion of abounding in Sea-men is a vast conveniency.

2dly. the Husbandmen of *England* earn but about 4 s. per Week, but the Sea-man has as good as 12 s. in Wages, Victuals, Drink, and (as it were) Housing with other Accomodations, so a Seaman is in effect 3 Husbandmen, wherefore there is little Ploughing or Sowing of Corn in *Holland* or *Zealand*, or breeding of young Cattle, but their Land is improved by building Houses,

Houses, Ships, Engines, Dicks, Wharfs, Gardens of pleasure, extraordinary Flowers and Fruits, Dairy and feeding of Cattel, for Rape, Flax, Madder, &c. the Foundations of several Advantagious Manufactures.

3dly. Whereas the employments of other men is confined to their own Country, that of a Sea-man is free to the whole World; so as where Trade may (as they call it) be dead, here or there, now and then, it is certain that somewhere or other in the World, as Trade is always quick enough &c. and Provision is always plentiful, the Benefit whereof they who command the Shipping enjoy, and they only.

4thly. The great and ultimate effects of Trade is not wealth at large, but particularly abundance of Silver, Gold, and Jewels which are not perishable, but are wealth at all times and all places; whereas abundance of Wine, Corn, Fowl, Flesh, &c. are riches but *hic et nunc*: So as the raising of such Commodities, and the following of such Trade is not profitable before others, which do store the Countrys with Silver, Jewels, &c. but the labour of Seamen and Freight of Ships, of the Nature of an exported Commodity, the over-plus whereof above what is imported brings home Money, &c.

5thly

5thly. Those who have the command of the Sea-Trade may work at easier Freight, with more profit then others at greater, for as Cloth must be cheaper made, when one Cards, another Spins, another Weaves, another Draws, another Dresses, another Presses, and Packs, then when all the Operations above mentioned were clumsily performed by the same hand; so those who command the Trade of Shipping, can build long flight Ships, for carrying Masts, Firr, Timber, Boards, Bolkes, &c. and that one is for Lead, Iron, Stones, &c. one sort of Vessels to Trade at Ports, where they need never ly aground, others where they must jump upon the Sand, twice every 12 hours, one sort of Vessel, and way of Manning in time of Peace, and for cheap gross Goods, another for War, and precious Commodities, one sort of Vessel for the Turbulent Sea, another for Inland Waters and Rivers, one sort of Vessels and Rigging where hast is requisite, for the Maidenhead of a Market, another where; or $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the time makes no matter, one sort of Mastng and Rigging for long Voyages, another for Coasting, one sort of Vessels for Fishing, another for Trade, one sort for War, for this or the contrary, another for Burthen only, some for Oars, some for Poles, some for

for Sails, and some for draught by men or Horses, some for the Northern Navigations amongst Ice, and some for the South against Storms, &c. And this I take to be the chief of several Reasons why the *Hollanders* can go at less Freight than their Neighbours (*viz.*) because they can afford a particular sort of Vessels, for each particular Trade.

I have shewn how the Situation has given them Shipping, and how shipping in effects has given them all other Trade, and how Foreign Traffick must give them as much Manufactures as they can manage themselves, and as for the over-plus make the rest of the World but as Workmen to their Ships; it now remains to shew the effects of their policy superstruced upon these natural advantages, not as some think the excess of their understandings. I have omitted to mention that the *Hollanders* were 100 years since a poor and oppressed People, living in a Country naturally cold moist and unpleasant, and were withal persecuted for their Etrodoxy in Religion.

From whence it necessarily follows that this People must labour hard, and set all hands to work, and Rich and Poor, young and old must study the Art of Number, Weight and Measure, must fare hard, provide for Impotents, and

and for Orphans, out of hope to make profit by their Labours, must punish the Lazy by Labours. I say all these particulars, said to be the subtile Excogitations of the *Hollanders* seem to me but with what could not almost have been otherwise.

Liberty of Conscience, Registry of Conveyances, small Customs, Banks, Lombards, and Law-Merchant, rise all from the same Spring, and tend to the same Sea. As for Loans of Interest, 'tis also a necessary effect of all the premises, and not the fruit of their contrivance.

Wherefore we shall only shew in particular, the Efficacy of each, and first, of Liberty of Conscience; but before I enter upon these, I shall mention a practice almost forgotten, whether it refers to Trade or Policy is not material, which is, the *Hollanders* undermasting and sayling of such of their Shipping as carry cheap and gross Goods, and whose Sail doth not depend much upon Season.

It is to be noted that of 2 equal and like Vessels if one spreads 1600 yards of like Canvas, and the other 2500, their Speed is but as 4 to 5, so as one soon brings home the same Timber in 4 days, as the other will in 5, now if we consider that although those Ships be but 4 or 5 days under Sayl, that they

they are perhaps 30 upon the Voyage, so as the one is but $\frac{1}{30}$ parts longer upon the whole Voyage than the other, tho' longer under Sail; now if Masts, Yards, Rigging, Cables, and Anchors, do depend upon the quantity and extent of the Sails, and consequently hands also, it follows that the one Vessel goes at $\frac{1}{30}$ less charge losing but $\frac{1}{30}$ of the time and of what depends there-upon.

I come to the first Policy of the *Dutch*, viz, Liberty of Conscience, which I can conceive they grant upon these grounds, (but keeping up always a force to maintain the Common Peace)

1st. They themselves broke with *Spain* to avoid the Imposition of the Clergy.

2dly. Dissenters of this kind are for the most part thinking, sober and patient men, and such as believe, that Labour & Industry is their duty towards God, (how Erroneous soever their Principles be.)

3dly. These People believing the Justice of God, and seeing most licentious persons to enjoy most of the World and it's best things, will never venture to be of the same Religion and Profession with voluptuaries, and men of extreme Wealth and Power, who they think have their Portion in this World.

4thly.

4thly. They cannot but know, that no man can believe what himself pleases, and to force men to say they believe when they do not, is vain, absurd, and without Honor to God.

5thly. The *Hollanders* knowing themselves not to be an Infallible Church, and that others had the same Scriptures for guide as themselves, and withal the same Interest to save their Souls, did not think fit to make this matter their business, no more but to make Bonds of the Seamen they employ, not to cast away their own Ships and lives.

6thly. The *Hollanders* observe that in *France* and *Spain*, especially the Latter, the Church men are about 100 to one, to what they use or need, the principal care of whom is to preserve Uniformity, and this they take to be a superfluous charge.

7thly. They observe where most endeavours have been used to keep Uniformity their Exterodoxy hath most abounded.

8thly. They believe that if $\frac{1}{2}$ of the People were Exterodox, and that if the whole quarter should by Miracle be removed, that within a small time $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Remainder would again become Exterodox some way or other, it being Natural for men to differ in Opinions in Matters above sense and reason,

son, and for those who have less Wealth to think they have the more Wit and Understanding, especially in the things of God which they think chiefly to belong to the Poor.

9thly. They think the case of the Primitive Christians, as it is represented in the Acts of the Apostles, looks like that of the present Dissenters, (I mean externally) moreover it is to be observed that Trade does not (as some think) best flourish under popular Government, but rather that Trade is more vigorously carried on in every State and Government by the exterdodox party of the same, and such as profess Opinions differ from what are publicly established (that is to say) in *India* where the *Mahumetan* Religion is Authorized.

There the *Banians* are the most considerable Merchants, in the *Turkish* Empire, the *Jews* and *Christians*, at *Venice*, *Naples*, *Leghorn*, *Genica*, and *Lisbon* *Jews*, and now *Papists* Merchants Strangers. But to be short, in the part of *Europe* where the *Roman Catholic* Religion now has, or lately has had Establishment, there 3 qrs. of the whole Trade is in the hands of such as have separated from the Church, viz. The Inhabitants of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, as also these of the United Provinces, with *Denmark*,
Sweden

Sweden and *Norway*, together with the Subjects of the *Norman* Protestant Princes, and the *Hans-Towns* do at this day possess a quarter of the Trade of the World, and even *France* it self the *Hugonets* are proportionably far the greatest Trades, nor is it to be denied but that in *Ireland*, where the said *Roman* Religion is not Authorized, but the professors thereof have a great part of the Trade, from whence it follows that Trade is not fixed to any Species of Religion as such, but rather as before hath been the said, to the heterodox party of the whole; the truth whereof appears also in all the particular Towns of greatest Trade in *England*; nor do I find reason to believe that the *Roman* Catholick Seamen in the whole World are sufficient to man effectually a Fleet equal to what the King of *England* now has, but the now Papist-Seamen can do above thrice as much. Wherefore he whom this latter party does affectionately own to be their Head, cannot probably be wronged in his Sea-concernments by the Author; from whence it follows, that for the Advancement of Trade (if that be a Sufficient Reason) indulgence must be granted in matters of Opinion, those Licentious Actings as even in *Holland* be restrained by force.

The 2d. Policy or help to Trade used by
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the *Hollanders*, is Securing the Titles to Lands and Houses, for although Lands & Houses may be called *Terra firma et res immobiles*, yet the Title unto them is no more certain then it pleaseth the Laws, and Authority to make them, wherefore the *Hollanders* do by Registries and other ways of assurance make the Title as immoveable as the Lands, for there can be no encouragement to Industry where there is no Assurance of what shall be gotten by it, and where by Fraud and Corruption one man may take away with ease and by a trick what another has gotten by extream labour and pains.

There has been much Discourse about introducing of Registories into *England*, the Lawyers for the most part do object against it, alledging the Titles of Lands in *England* are sufficiently secure already; wherefore omitting the considerations, of small and oblique Reasons, *pro et contra*, it were good that enquiry were made from the Officers of several Courts to what Sum or Value purchasers damnified for these last 10 Years, by such fraudulent conveyance as Registries would have prevented, the 10th part whereof at a Medium is the annual loss which the People sustain for want of them, and then Computation is to be made, of the annual charge

charge of Registering such extraordinary conveyances, would secure the Titles of Lands more by comparing these two Summs, the Question so much agitated, may be determined.

Their third Policy is their Bank, the use whereof is to encrease money or rather to make a small Sum equivalent to Trade in a greater, for the effecting whereof these things are to be considered: First how much Money will drive the Trade of the Nation, 2dly, how much current Money there is actually in the Nation. 3dly. how much will serve to make all payments of under 5 Pound, or any other convenient Sum throughout the year. 4thly. for what Sum the Keepers of the Bank are unquestionable security. If all these 4 particulars be well known, then it may be also known how much of ready Money above mentioned, may safely and properly be lodged in the Bank, and to how much ready current Money the said deposited Money is equivalent; (as for example) suppose 100 thousand pounds will drive the Trade of the Nation, and suppose there be but 60 thousand pounds of ready Money in the same; suppose also the 20 thousand pound will drive one, and answer all payments made of under 150 pound, in this case 40 of the 60 being put into the Bank will be equivalent unto 80, which 80, and 20,

kept out of the Bank, do make up 100, viz. enough to drive the Trade, as was purposed. Where note that the Bank-keepers must be responsible for double the Sum intrusted with them, and must have power to levy upon the General weight they happen to lose, unto particular Men; upon which grounds the Bankers may freely make use of the received 40 pound, whereby the said Sum and with the like Sum in credit, makes 80 pound, and with the 20 reserved 100.

I might here add many more particulars, but being the same has already been noted by others, I conclude only with adding one observation which I think to be of consequence; That the *Hollanders* do ridd their hands of 2 Trades, which are of great turmoil and danger, and yet of least profit. The 1st whereof is that of a common and private Soldier, for such they can hire from *England, Scotland, and Germany* to venture their Lives for 6 pence a day, whilst themselves safely and quietly follow such Trades whereby the meanest of them gain 6 times as much, and withal by this entertaining of Strangers for Souldiers their Country becomes more and more peopled, forasmuch as the Children of such Strangers are *Hollanders*, and take to Trades, whilst new Strangers are admitted in *finium*; besides

sides, these Souldiers at convenient intervals, do at least as much work as is equivalent to what they spend; and consequently by this way of imploying of Strangers for Souldiers, they people the Country, and save their own Persons from Danger and Misery, without any real Expence; effecting by this Method, what others have in vain attempted by Laws for naturalizing of Strangers; as if men could be charmed to transport themselves, from their own native, into a forreign Country, meerly by words, and for the bare leave of being called by a new Name. In *Ireland*, Laws for Naturalization have had little Effect, to bring in Aliens; and 'tis no wonder if Englishmen will not go thither, without they may have the pay of Souldiers, or some other Advantage amounting to Maintainance.

Having intimated the way by which the Hollanders do increase their People, I shall here digress to set down the way of computing the value of every Head one with another, and that the instance of People in *England*; (*viz.*) Suppose the People of *England* be six Millions in number, that their Expence at 7 pound *per* head be forty two Millions, suppose also that the Rents of Lands be eight Millions, and the profit of all the personal Estate be six Millions more, it must

needs follow, that the Labour of the People have supplied the remaining thirty six Millions; the which multiplyed by twenty, (the mass of Mankind being worth twenty years Purchase as well as Land) makes five hundred and twenty Millions, as the value of the whole People; which number divided by six Millions, makes above eight Pound Sterling to be the value of each Head, Man, Woman, and Child, and of a dull Persons twice as much: From whence we may learn to compute, the Loss we have sustained by the Plague, by the slaughter of Men in War, and by sending them abroad unto the Service of forreign Princes. The other Trade the Hollanders have ridd their Hand of, is the old patriarchal Trade of being Cowkeepers, and in a great measure of which concerns plowing and sowing of Corn, have put that Imployment upon the Danes and Polanders, from whence they have their young Cattle and Corn. Here we may take notice that as Trades and curious Arts increase, so the Trade of Husbandry will decrease, unless the Wages of Husbandmen must rise, and consequently the Rents of Lands must fall.

For proof whereof I dare affirm that if all the Husbandmen of *England*, who now earn but eight Pence a day, or thereabouts, could

could become Tradesmen, and earn sixteen Pence a day, which is no great Wages, two Shillings, and two Shillings and six Pence being usually given; that then it would be the Advantage of *England*, to throw up their Husbandry, and make no use of their Lands, but for Grasse, Horses, Milch-Cows, Gardens and Orchards, &c. Which if it be so, and that Trade and Manufacture have increased in *England*, (*viz.*) If a quarter part of the People apply themselves to these Faculties more then they did heretofore, and if the price of Corn be no greater now then when Husbandmen were more numerous, and Tradesmen fewer: It follows from the single Reason (tho others may be added) that if the Rents of Lands must fall: as for Example, suppose the price of Wheat be fifty or sixty Pence the Bushel; now if the Rent of the Land whereon it grew be the third Sheaf, then of the sixty Pence, twenty Pence is for the Land, and forty Pence for the Husbandman; but if the Husbandman's Wages should rise $\frac{1}{3}$ part, or from eight to nine Pence *per diem*; then the Husbandman's Share in the Bushel of Wheat, raised from forty to forty five Pence, and consequently the Rent of the Land must fall from twenty to fifteen Pence; for we suppose the price of the Wheat still re-

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mains;

mains; especially since we can't raise it, for if we did attempt it Corn would be brought unto us as unto *Holland*, from Forraign parts, where the State of Husbandry was not changed.

And thus I have done with the first Principal Conclusion, That a small Territory and even a few people may by Situation Trade and Policy be made Equivalent to a far greater, and that conveniences for Shipping and Water-Carriage do most Eminently and Fundamentally conduce thereunto.

CHAP. II.

That some kind of Taxes and Publick Levies, may rather increase then diminish the Wealth of the Kingdom.

IF the money or other Effects levied from the people by way of Tax were destroyed and annihilated; then it is clear, that such levies would diminish the Commonwealth: or if the same were exported out of the Kingdom without any return at all, then the

the case would be also the same; but if what is levied as aforesaid be only Transferred from one Hand to another, then we are only to consider whether the said money or Commodities are taken from an improving Hand, and given to an ill Husband, or *vice versa*; as for Example, suppose money by way of Tax be taken from one, who spendeth in Superfluous Eating and Drinking, and delivered to another, who employs the same in improving of Lands, in Fishing, in working of Mines, and Manufacture, &c. it is manifest, that such Tax is an advantage to the State whereof the said different Persons are members; nay, if money be taken from him who spendeth the same as aforesaid upon Eating and Drinking, or any other Perishing Commodities, and Transferred to one who bestoweth it on Cloaths, I say that even in this case the Common-Wealth has some little advantage, because Cloaths do not perish altogether so soon as Drinks; but if spent in Furniture of Houses, the advantage is yet little more; if in Building of Houses; yet more; if in improving of Lands, working of Mines and Fishing, yet more; but most of all in bringing Gold and Silver into the Country, because those things are not only perishable but are esteemable for Wealth at all times, and every where; whereas other
Commodities

Commodities, which are Perishable or whose value depends upon the Fashion, or which are Contingently scarce and plentiful, are Wealth *pro hic & nunc*, as has been elsewhere said; in the next Place if the People of any Country, who have not already a full employment, should be enjoyned or Taxed to work upon such Commodities as are imported from abroad, I say, such a Tax does also improve the Common-Wealth; moreover if Persons who live by Begging, Cheating, Stealing, Gaming, Borrowing without intention of Restoring, who by these ways do get from the Credulous and careless more then is Sufficient for the Subsistence of such Persons, I say, that tho the State should have no present employment for such Persons, and consequently should be forced to clear the whole charge of their lively-hood, yet it were more for the Publick Profit to give all such Persons a regular and Competent allowance by a Publick Tax, then to suffer them to spend extravagantly at the only charge of careless and credulous and good natured People, and to expose the Common-Wealth to the loss of so many of the men, whose lives are taken away for the crimes which ill Discipline does occasion; on the contrary, if the Stocks of Laborious and ingenious men, who are not only
Beautifying

Beautifying the Country where they live by Elegant Diet, Apparel, Furniture, Housing, Pleasant Gardens and Orchards and Publick Edifices &c. but also are increasing the Gold, and Silver, and Jewels thereof, by Trade and Armes; I say, if the Stock of these men should be Diminished by a Tax, and Transferred to such as do nothing at all but to Eat, Drink, Sing, Play, Dance, nay to such as Study the Metaphysicks, or other needless Speculations, or else employ themselves in any other way which produceth no material thing, or things of real use and value, in the common Wealth; in this case the Wealth of the Publick will be diminished otherwise then as such exercises are Recreations and Refreshments of the minds; and which being moderately used, do qualify and dispose men to what in it self is more considerable.

Wherefore upon the whole matter, to know whether a Tax will do good or harm, the State of the People and of their Employments must be well known, that is to say, what part of the People are unfit for Labour by their impotency and infancy, and also what part are exempt from the same by reason of their Wealths, Function or Dignities, by reason of their charge and employments, otherwise Governing Directing and Prefer-
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ring those who are appointed to Labour and Arts.

In the next place Computations must be made, what part of those who are fit for Labour and Arts, as aforesaid, are able to perform the Work of the Nation in it's present State and Measure.

3. It is to be considered, whether the remainder can make all, or any part of these Commodities which are imported from abroad, which of them and how much in particular; the remainder of such Sort of People, if any be, may safely and without possible prejudice to the Common-Wealth be employed in Arts and Exercises of Pleasure and Ornament; the greatest whereof is the improvement of Natural Knowledge.

Having in general illustrated this Point, which I think needs no other Proof but illustration, I come next to intimate that no part of *Europe* has paid so much by way of Tax as *Holland* and *Zealand* for these last Forty years; and yet no Country has in the same time increased——comparably to them; and it is manifest they have followed the general rates above-mentioned; for they Tax Meats and Drinks most heavily of all, to restrain the excessive expence of those things which twenty four hours do's as to the use of man, wholly annihilate; and they are
more

more Favourable to Commodities to the greater duration : nor do they tax according to what men gain, but in extraordinary cases, but alwaies according to what men spend, and most of all to what they spend needlessly and without Prospect of return; upon which Grounds their Customs upon Goods imported and exported are generally low ; as if they intended by them only to keep an Account, of what Forreign Trade, and to retaliate upon their Neighbours States, the prejudices done them by their Prohibition and Imposition.

It is farther to be observed that since the year 1636, the Taxes and Publick Levies made in *England Scotland and Ireland* have been Prodigiously greater then at any time heretofore, and yet the said Kingdoms have increased in their Wealth and Strength for these last Forty years, as shall hereafter be shewn ; it is said that the French King doth at present levy the Fifth part of his peoples Wealth, and yet great Obstructions is made of the present Riches and Strength of that Kingdom ; altho great care must be had in distinguishing between the Wealth of the people and that of an absolute Monarch, who taketh from the people where, when, and in what Proportion he pleaseth, the Subjects of two Monarchs may be equally Rich,
and

and yet one Monarch may be double as Rich as the other ; viz. If one take the Tenth part of the Peoples Substance to his own dispose, and the other Twentyeth; nay, the Monarch of a poor people may appear more splendid and glorious then that of a Richer ; which perhaps may be somewhat the case of *France*, as hereafter shall be examined. As an Instance and Application of what has been said I conceive that in *Ireland* wherein is above one hundred thousand people, near three hundred thousand Smoaks or Hearths, it were more tolerable for the people, and more profitable for the King, that each head paid two Shillings-worth of Flax, then that each Smoke should pay two Shillings in Silver, and yet for these following Reasons.

1. *Ireland* being under-Peopled, and Cattle and Land very cheap, store of Fish and Fowl, the Ground yielding every where excellent Roots (and particularly that bread like Root-Potatoes) and withal they being able to perform their Husbandry with such Harness and Tackling as each man can make , living in such Houses as (almost) every man can Build ; and every Houswife being a Spinner and Dyer of Wool, and Yarn, they can live and Subject after their present Fashions, without the use of Gold and Silver money , and can supply themselves

selves, with necessaries abovenamed, without Labouring two Hours *per diem*. Now it has been found by reason of insolvencies arising, rather from the uselesness, then want of Money amongst these poor People, that from 300000 Hearths, which should have yielded 30 thousand pounds, not much above 15000 thousand pounds of money could be levied; whereas it is easily imagined that 4 or 5 People dwelling in that Cottage which has but one Smoke could easily have Planted a ground-Plat of 40 Foot Square with Flax, or the 50th. part of an Acre; for so much ground will bear eighth or Ten Shillings-worth of that Commodity, and the rent of so much ground infew places amounts to a Penny; nor is there any skill requisite to this Practice, wherewith the Country is not already Familiar. Now as for a Merchant for the said Flax, there is imported into *Holland* it self, over and above what the Country produces, as much Flax as is there sold for between eighth Score and 200000 pound. And into *England* and *Ireland* is imported as much Linnen Cloth made of Flax and there Spent as is worth above half a Million of money, as hereafter shall be shewn. Wherefore having shewn that Silver money is useles to the poor People of *Ireland*, that half the Hearth-money could scarce

scarce be raised by Reason thereof, that the People are ; part imployed, that the People and Land of *Ireland* are competently qualified for Flax, that one Penny-worth of Land will produce Ten Shillings-worth of the same, and that there is Market enow and enow for above 100000 pounds-worth; I conceive my Proposition sufficiently proved, at least to set forward and promote a practice, especially since if all the Flax so produced should yield nothing, yet there is nothing lost, the same time having been worse spent before upon the same Ground: the like Tax of two Shillings *per* head, may be raised with the like advantage from the People of *England* which would amount to Six hundred thousand pounds. ——— *per Annum* to be paid in Flax manufactured into all sorts of Linens, Threds, Tapes and Laces which we now receive from *France, Flanders, Holland* and *Germany*, the value whereof does far exceed the sum last mentioned, as has appeared by the examination of Particulars.

It is observed by Clothiers and others who imploy great numbers of poor people, that when Corn is extreamly plentiful the Labour of the Poor is Proportionably dear, and Scarce to be had at all; (So licentious are they who Labour only to Eat, or rather

to Drink:) wherefore when so many Acres of Corn as do usually produce sufficient store for the Nation, shall produce perhaps double to what is exported, or necessary; it seems not unreasonable, that this common Blessing of God should be imployed to the common good of the People, represented by their Sovereign; much less that the same should be abused by the vile and brutish part of Mankind, to the prejudice of the Common-Wealth; and consequently that such Surplusage of Corn should be sent to Publick Store-Houses, from thence to be disposed of to the best advantage of the Publick. Now if the Corn spent in *England* at five Shilings per Bushel Wheat, and two Shillings six Pence Barley be worth 10,000,000. It follows that in Years in great Plenty when the said Grains are; part cheaper, that a vast advantage might accrue to the Common-Wealth, which now is spent in once feeding the People in quantity, or quality, and so in disposing them to their usual Labour. The like may be said of Sugar, Tobacco, and Pepper, which Customs has now made necessary to all sorts of People, and with overplanting them has made unreasonably cheap; I say, it is not absurd that the Publick should be advantaged by this extraordinary

Extraordinary Plenty.

That an Excise should be laid upon Corn also is not unreasonable not only for this but for other Reasons.

The way of the present *Militia* or train-Bands in a Gentle Tax upon the Country, because it is only a few Days Labour in the Year, of a few in respect of the whole, using their own Goods, that is, their own Armes. Now if there be 300,000. of Males in *England* there be above 200,000. of them who are between the Age of sixteen and thirty unmarried Persons, and who live by their Labour and Service; for of so many the present *Militia* consists, and if 150,000. of these were Armed and trained as Foot, and 50000 as Horse, the said Force at Land together with 30,000. men at Sea, would by Gods ordinary Blessing, defend the Nation being an Island against any force in view; but the charge of Arming, disciplining and rendevouzing all their men twice or thrice a Year would be a very Gentle Tax levied by the People themselves and paid to themselves. Moreover if out of the said number; part were selected of such as are more then ordinary fit for War, and exercised and rendevouzed fourteen or fifteen

teen times *per Annum*, the charge thereof being but a fortnights pay in the Year, would be also a very Gentle Tax. Lastly if out of this last mentioned number; again should be selected, making 16,000. Foot, and 6000 Horse to be Exercised and rendevouzed forty Days in the Year, I say that the charge of all these three *Militia's*, allowing the latter six Weeks pay *per Annum*, would not cost *per Annum* above 120,000. pounds which I take to be so easie a burthen for so great a Benefit.

Forasmuch as the present *Navy* of *England* requires 36,000. mento man it, and for that the *English* Trade of Shipping requires about 48,000. men to manage it, it follows that there ought to be about 48,000. competently qualifeyed for these Services; for want whereof, we see it is a long while before a Royal *Navy* can be made, which till it be, is of no Effectual use but lies at charge. And we see likewise upon their occasions that Merchants are put to great straights, and inconveniencies, and do pay excise-rates for the carrying on their Trade. Now if 24,000. able Bodyed Tradesmen whereby 6000 *per Annum* brought up and fitted for Sea-service, and for their incouragement allowed twenty Shillings *per Annum* for every Year they had been at Sea, even when

when they stay at home, not exceeding six pound for those who have served six years or upwards; it follows that about 72000. pound at the *medium* of three pound *per* man would so satiate the whole number; and so forasmuch as half the Sea-men which manage the Merchants Trade are supposed to be always in Harbour, and are about 40000 together with the said half, the Auxiliaries last mentioned, would upon Emergencies man out the whole Royal Navy, leaving to the Merchant 12000 of the able Auxiliaries to perform their business in Harbour, till others come home from the Sea; I say that more then this Summ 72000 pounds *per Annum* is Fruitlessly spent & over-paid by the Merchants whensoever a great Fleet is to be fitted out. Now these whom I call Auxiliary Seamen are such as have another Trade besides wherewith to maintain themselves when they are not imployed at Sea; and the charge of maintaining themselves the 72000 pounds *per Annum* I take to be little or nothing for the Reasons above-mentioned, and consequently an easie Tax to the people because levied by and paid to themselves. As we propounded, that *Ireland*, should be Taxed with Flax, and *England* by Linnen and other Manufactures of the same; so I conceive

ceive that *Scotland* might be Taxed as much to be paid in Herrings, as *Ireland* in Flax. Now these three Taxes of Flax, Linnen and Herrings, and the maintenance of the Triple *Militia*, and of the Auxiliary Seamen above-mentioned, do all five of them together amount to 1,000,000. pounds of money, the raising whereof is not a Million spent but gain'd to the Common-Wealth, unless it can be made appear that by Reason of all or any of them the Exportations of Wollen Manufactures, Lead and Tin, are lessened, or of such Commodities as our own East and West *India* Trade do produce; for as much as I conceive that the Exportation of these last mentioned Commodities is the Touch-stone, whereby the Wealth of *England* is Tried, and the Pulse whereby the Health of the Kingdom may be discerned.

C A P. III.

That France cannot by Reason of natural and perpetual Impediments be more Powerful at Sea then England, or the low Countries.

POWER at Sea consists chiefly in men able to fight at Sea; and that in such Shipping as is most proper for the Seas. Wherein they serve; and those are in these Northern Sea-Ships from between 300 to 1300 Tuns, and of these such as Draw much Water, and have a deep latih in the Sea, in order to keep a good Wind and not to fall too Leward, a matter of vast advantage in Sea-Service; wherefore it is to be Examined, first, Whether the French King has Ports in the Northern Seas, where he has most occasion, for his Fleets of War in any Consists above, to receive the Vessels above-mentioned in all Weather, both in Winter and Summer Seats; for if the *French* King could bring to Sea an equal number of Fighting men with the *English* or *Hollanders*

landers in small Float Leward Vessels, he would certainly be of the weaker side; for a Vessel of 1000 Tuns man'd with 500 Fighting men with five Vessels of 200 Tuns each man'd with 100 men apiece, shall in common Reason have the better offensively and defensively; for asmuch as the great Ship can carry such Ordnance as can reach the small ones at a far greater distance, then these can reach, or at least hurt the other, and can batrer and sink at a distance, when a small one can scarce pierce.

Moreover it is more difficult for men out of a small vessel to enter a tall Ship, then for men from an higher place to leap down into a lower; nor is small Shot so effectual upon a tall Ship, as *vice versa*. And as for Vessels drawing much Water, and consequently keeping a good Wind, they can toke or tear Leward Vessels at pleasure, and secure themselves from being boarded by them.

Moreover the Windward Ship has a fairer mark at a Leward Ship, then *vice versa*, and can place her shot upon such parts of the Leward Vessel as upon the next tack will be under Water. Now the French King having no Portsable to receive large Windward Vessels between *Dunkirk* and *Ushant*, what other Ships he can bring into those Seas

Seas will not be considerable; as for the wide Ocean which his Harbours of *Breast* and *Brouage* do look into, it affordeth him no advantage upon an Enemy, there being so great a Latitude of engaging, or not, even when the Parties are in sight of each other; wherefore altho the French King were immensly rich, and could build what Ships he pleased both for number and quality, yet if he have not Ports to receive and shelter that sort and size of Shipping which is fit for his purpose, his Riches will in this case be Fruitless and a meer expence, without any return or profit. Some will say that other Nations can't build so good Ships as the *English*, I do indeed hope they can't; but because it seems too possible that they may sooner or later, by Practice and Experience, I shall not make use of that Argument, having only bound my self to shew that the (Impediments of *France* (as to this purpose) are natural and perpetual, Ships and Guns do not fight of themselves, but men who act and manage them; wherefore it is more material to shew that the French King, neither has, nor can have men sufficient, to man a Fleet of equal Strength, to that of the King of *England*.

The King of *England's* Navy consists of
about

about 70,000. Tuns of Shipping, which requires 36,000. men to man; these men being supposed to be divided into eight parts, 1 part must be Persons of great Experience and Reputation in Sea-Service; another part must be such as have used the Sea seven Years, and upwards; half of them or 1 part must be such as have used the Sea above a twelve Month, viz. 2, 3, 4, 5, or six Years, allowing but one quarter of the whole complement, to be such as never were at Sea at all, or at most but one Voyage, or upon one Expedition; so that at a medium, I reckon the whole Fleet must be men of three or four Years growth one with another. *Fournier*, a late judicious Writer making it his business to persuade the World how considerable the Kings of *France* was, or might be at Sea, in ninety two or ninety three Pages of his Hieroglyphy, saith, that there was one place in *Britany* which had Furnished the King with 1400 Seamen, and that perhaps the whole Sea coast of *France* might have furnished him with fifteen times as many. Now supposing the whole Allegation were true, yet the same number amounts but to 21,000, all which if the whole Trade of Shipping in *France* were quite and clean abandoned, would not by above a third man in a Fleet, be equivalent

lent to that of the King of *England*, and if the Trade were but barely kept alive there would not be one third part men enough to man the said Fleet.

But if the Shipping Trade of *France* be not above a quarter as great as that of *England*, and that one third part of the same, namely the Fishing Trade to the Banks of new-found Land is not peculiar nor Fixed to the *French*; then I say, that if the King of *England* who has Power to press men cannot under two or three Months time man his Fleet, then the French King with less than a quarter of the same help can never do it at all; for in *France*, as shall be elsewhere shewn, there are not a 15000 Tun of Trading Vessels, and consequently not above 15,000. Seamen reckoning a man to every tenth Tun, and it has been shewed that the French King can't at present man such a Fleet as is above described.

We come next to shew that he never can bring under natural and perpetual impediments *viz.* First if there be but 15,000. Seaman in all *France* to manage it's Trade, it is not to be supposed that the said trade should be distinguished, nor that it should spare above five of the said 15,000. towards managing of the Fleet, which requires 35,000. men; now the deficient 30000 must

be

be supplied out of these four ways ; either by taking in Land-men, of which sort there must not be above 10,000, since the Seamen will never be contented without being the Major part, nor do they Heartily wish well to Land-men at all, or rejoyce even at those Successes of which the said Land-men can claim any share, thinking it hard that themselves, who are bred to Miserable and Painful and dangerous employments and yet profitable to the Common-Wealth, should at a time when Booty and purchase may be gotten, be Dog'd or hindred with any Conjunction, which Land-men are forced to admit these to any equal share with themselves.

Secondly the Seamen which are supposed 20,000 must be had, that is, shired from other Nations, which can't be without Tempting 'em with so much wages as exceeds that given by Merchants ; and withal Counterpoysse the dammage of being hang'd by their own Prince, and allowed no quarter if taken, the trouble of carrying themselves away when restraints are upon 'em, and also the infamy of having been Apostates to their Country and Cause. I say their wages must be more than double to what their own Prince gives them ; and their *Aurum* must be very great, that they

shall not at long run be abused by those who imploy them (as hating the Traytor tho loving the Treason) I say moreover that those who will be thus tempted away must be of the basest & lewdest sort of Seamen, & such as have not enough of Honor and Conscience to qualifie them for any Gallant performance.

3. Another way to exonerate Seamen is, to put great numbers of Land-men upon Ships of War in order to bring always Seamen; but this course can't be effectual, not only for the abovementioned Antipathy between Land-men and Seamen, but also because 'tis seen that men at Sea do not apply themselves to Labour and Practice without more necessity then happens in over man'd Shipping. For where there are fifty men in a Vessel that Ten can sufficiently Navigate, the Supernumerary forty will improve little; but where there shall be often but one or two Supernumeraries, then necessity will often call upon every one to set his hand to the work, which must be well done at the Peril of their lives; moreover Seamen shifting Vessels every six or twelve months, do sometimes Sail in small Barges, sometimes in midlingships, and sometimes in greater Vessels of defence, sometimes in Lighters, sometimes in Hoyes, sometimes in Ketches, sometimes in three
wasted

wasted Ships, sometimes they go to the northward, sometimes to the Southward, sometimes they Coast, sometimes they Cross the Ocean; by all which Varieties of Service they do in time compleat themselves is every part and Circumstance of this faculty: Whereas those who go out for a Summer in a man of War, have not the Variety of Practice, nor a direct necessity of doing any thing at all; besides it is three or four Years at a medium that a Seaman must be made, neither can there be less than three Seamen to make the fourth of a Landman, consequently the fifteen thousand Seamen can increase but five thousand Seamen in three or four Years, and unless their Trade should increase with their Seamen in Proportion, the King must be forced to be at the charge of this improvement, out of the quick Stock which is intolerable, so as the question which now remains is whether the Shipping Trade of *France* is like to increase, upon which account it is to be considered, that *France* is stored with all kind of necessaries within it self, as Corn, Cattle, Wine, Salt, Linnen-Cloth, Rape, Silk, Fruit, &c. As they need little Shipping to import more Commodities of Weight and Bulk, neither is there any thing of Bulk exported out of *France* but Wines and Salt,

the Weight whereof is under 1000,000. Tun *per Annum*, yielding not imployment to above twenty five thousand Tun of Shipping, and these are for the most part *Dutch* and *English*, who are not only already in possession of the said Trade, but also are better fitted to maintain it then the *French* are, or perhaps ever can be, and that for the following Reasons, *viz.* Because the *French* can't Victual so cheap as the *English* or *Dutch*, nor Sayl with so few Hands. Secondly the *French* for want of good Coasts and Harbours, can't keep their Ships in Port under the charge that the *English* or *Hollanders* can. Thirdly by Reason of the paucity and distance of their Harbours one from another their Seamen and Tradesmen relating to Shipping can't correspond with, or Assist, one another so easily, cheaply, advantageously, as in other places; wherefore if their Shipping-Trade is not like to increase within themselves, and much less to increase by their beating out the *English* and *Hollanders* from being the Carriers of the World, it follows then, their Seamen will not be increased by their increase of their Trade, wherefore and for that they are not like to be increased by any of their several ways above specified, and for that their parts are not fit

fit to retain Ships of Burthen and quality fit for their purpose, and that by Reason of less fitness of their Ports then those of their Neighbours : I conceive that which was propounded has been competently proved.

The aforementioned *Fournier* has Laboured to prove the contrary to all this in the ninety Second and ninety eight Page of his Hydrography, unto which I refer the Reader, not thinking his Arguments of any Weight at all in the present case, nor indeed does he make his comparison with *English* or *Hollanders* but with the *Spaniards*, who, nor the Grand Senior (the latter of whom has greater advantages to be Powerful at Sea then the French King) could never attain to any illustrious greatness in Naval Power, having after attempted but never succeeded in the same, nor is it easie to believe that the King of *England* should for so many Years have continued in his Title to the Sovereignty of the narrow Seas, against his Neighbours ambitious enough to have gotten it from him, had not their impediments been natural and perpetual, and such as we say do obstruct the most Christian King.

C H A P. IV.

That the People and Territories of the King of England are naturally as considerable for Wealth and Strength as these of France.

THE Author of the State of *England* among the many useful truths and observations he has, sets down the proportion between the Territories of *England* and *France* to be, as thirty to eighty two; the which if it be true, then *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the Islands unto them belonging, will altogether be near as big as *France*; tho I ought to take all advantages for proving the Paradox in hand, I had rather grant that *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the Islands before mentioned, together with planted parts of new Found-Land, new *England*, new *Netherland*, *Virginy*, *Mary-Land*, *Caulin*, *Jamaica*, *Bermuda's*, *Barbado's*, and all the rest of the *Carib* Islands, do not contain more Territory then *France*, and what planted Land

Land the *French* King has also in *America*. And if any man will be Heterodox in behalf of the French Interest, I could be contented against my Judgment to allow the *French* King's Territories to be a seventh, sixth, or fifth part greater then those of the King of *England*, believing that both Princes have more Land then they do imploy to its utmost use.

And here I beg leave among the several matters, I intend for serious, to interpose a jocular, and perhaps a Ridiculous digression, and which I indeed desire men to look upon rather as a Dream, then a rational Proposition : Which is if that all the moveables and People of *Ireland*, and the High-lands of *Scotland*, were transported into the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, that then the King and his Subjects, would thereby become more Rich and Strong ; both offensively and defensively, then now they are.

Its true, I have heard many wise men say, when they were bewailing the vast Losses of the *English*, in preventing and suppressing Rebellions in *Ireland* ; and considering how little profit has returned either to the King or Subjects of *England* for these five hundred Years doing and suffering in that Countrey ; I say, I have heard Wise men in such their Melancholies, wish that the Peo-

ple of *Ireland* being saved, that that Island were sunk under Water. Now it troubles me that the Distempers of my Mind in this point, carry me to Dream, that the Benefits of these Wishes may Practically be obtained without sinking that vast Mountainous Island under Water; which I take to be somewhat difficult, for altho *Dutch* Engineers may drein its Bogs, yet I know no Artists that could sink its Mountains.

If ingenious and Learned men, amongst whom I reckon *Sr. Thomas Moore*, and *Des Cartes*, have disputed that we who think our selves awake, are, or may be really in a Dream: And if the greatest absurdity of Dreams, is but a Preposterous and Tumultuary Contexture of Reallities, I will crave the umbrage of these great Men to say something too, of this wild Conception, with Submission to the better Judgments of all those that can prove themselves awake: If there were but one man Living in *England*, then the benefit of the whole Territories could be but the third Lively-hood of that one Man: But if another man were added, the Rent or Benefit of the same would be double, if three triple; and so forewards until so many were Planted in it, as the whole Territory could afford Food unto; for if a man would know what any piece
of

of Land is worth, the true natural question must be; how many Men will it feed, and how many Men are there to be fed.

But to speak more Practically, Land of the same quantity and quality in *England*, is generally worth three or four times as much as in *Ireland*? And but one quarter, and a third of what it is in *Holland*; because *England* is four times so well Peopled as *Ireland*, and be a quarter so well as *Holland*: And moreover, where the Rent of Land is advanced, by reason of the multitude of People, there the number of years purchase for which the Inheritance may be sold is also advanced, tho perhaps not in the very same Proportion; for twenty Shillings *per Annum* in *Ireland*, may be worth but eight pound, and in *England* where Tithes are very sure about twenty pound, in *Holland* about thirty pound, I suppose that in *Ireland*, and the Highlands of *Scotland*, there may be above 1800,000 People, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ part of what is in all the three Kingdoms. Wherefore the first question will be, whether *England*, *Wales*, or the *Lowland* of *Scotland*, can't afford Food, that is to say, Corn, Flesh, Fish, and Fowl, to a $\frac{1}{3}$ more People than are at present planted upon it; with the same Labour that the said $\frac{1}{3}$ part does now take where they are, for if so, then what

is propounded is naturally possible. Secondly it is to be inquired into, what the moveables which upon such removable, must be left behind are worth; for if they are worth less than the advancement of the price of Land in *England* will amount unto, then the Proposal is to be considered.

3. If the relict Land and the immovables left behind upon them may be sold for money, or if no other Nation shall dare to meddle with them without paying well for them, and if the Nation who shall be admitted shall be less able to prejudice and annoy the Transplanters into *England* then before; then I conceive the whole proposal will be a pleasant Dream indeed.

As to the first part, whether *England* and the *Lowlands* of *Scotland* will maintain one fifth more then they now do, that is to say, nine Millions of Souls in all, I say, first that the said Territories of *England*, &c. contain about thirty six Millions of Acres, that is four Acres for every Head, Man, Woman and Child, but the united Provinces do not allow $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre, and *England* it self, rescinding *Wales*, has but three Acres to ever Head according to the present State of Tillage and Husbandry. Now if so considered that *England* having but three Acres to a Head, do so abound in Victuals as that it makes Laws
against

against the importation of Cattle, Flesh and Fish from abroad, and that the Dreining of the Fens, improving of Forrests, inclosing of Commons, Sowing of cinque-Foyl and Clover-Grass be grumbled against by Landlords, are the way to depress the price of Victuals, then it plainly follows, that till then three Acres improved, as it may be, will serve the turn, and consequently that four will Suffice abundantly. I could here set down the very number of Acres that would bear Bread and Drink, Corn, together with Flesh, Butter, and Cheese, sufficient to Victual nine Millions of Persons, as they are Victualled in Ships and regular Families; but I shall only say in general that 12,000,00. will do it, with supposing that Roots, Fruits, Fish, and Fowl, and the ordinary profit of Lead, Tin, Iron-Mines, and Woods would piece up any defect that may be found. As to the second I say that the Land and Housing of *Ireland*, and *Highlands* of *Scotland*, at the present Merchant-Rates, are not worth ten Millions of money, nor would the actual charge of making the Transplantation amount to two Millions more; so then the question will be whether the benefit expected from this Transplantation will exceed two Millions.

To which I say that the advantage will
probably

probably be six times the last mentioned Summ, or about seventy two Millions. For if the rent of *England* and *Wales* and the low Land of *Scotland* be above nine Millions *per Annum*; and if this fifth part of the people be Superadded unto the present inhabitants of these Countries; then the rent will amount to 10,800,000. and the number of Years purchase will rise from seventeen; to; more which is twenty one, so that the Land which is worth but nine Millions at seventeen; Years purchase making an hundred fifty seven Millions and a half will then be worth 10,800,000. at one and twenty Years purchase, *viz.* 226,800,000. that is, 69,300,000. more then was before; and if any Prince willing to enlarge his Territories will give three Millions for the said relinquished Land and Housing, which were estimated to be worth ten Millions, then the whole profit will be above 72,000,000. or six times the value as the same was above computed; but if any man should object that will be dangerous unto *England* to be put into the Lands of any other Nations, I answer in short that that Nation who ever shall purchase it being divided by means of the said purchase, shall not be more able to enjoy *England* then now in it's united condition.

Now if any man shall desire a more clear
 explanation

explanation how and by what means the Rents of Lands shall rise by this closer cohabitation of people above described, I answer that the advantage will arise in Transplanting about eighteen thousand people from the Poor and Miserable Trade of Husbandry, to more Beneficial Handicraft; for which the Superaddition is to be made, a very little addition of Husbandry to the same Lands will produce a fifth part more Food; consequently the additional Hands earning but forty Shillings *per Annum* more, (as they may very well to eight pound *per Annum* at some other Trade; the superlucration will be above 3,600,000. pound, which at twenty Years purchase is seventy two Millions. Moreover as the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns spend more Commodities and make greater consumption than those who live in wild thin Peopled Countries; so when *England* shall be thicker Peopled in manner before described, the very same people shall then spend more than when they lived more sordidly, inurbantly and further asunder, and more out of the sight, observation and Emulation of each other; every man desiring to put on better Apparel when he appears in company, then when he has no occasion to be seen.

I further add to the charge of the government

ment, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, would be more cheap, safe and effectual, in this condition of close habitation then otherwise, as not only Reason, but the example of the united Provinces do demonstrate. But let this whole digression pass from a meer Dream, I suppose will serve to prove that in case the King of *Englands* Territories should be a little less then those of the *French* King, that forasmuch as neither of them are over Peopled, that the difference is not material to the question in Hand; wherefore supposing the French Kings advantages to be little or nothing in point of Territory, we come next to examine and compare the number of Subjects which each of those Monarchs do govern. The Book called the State of *France* makes the Kingdom consist of twenty seven Parishes; and another Book written by a Substantial Author, who profoundly enquires into the State of the Church and Church-men of *France*, sets down as an extraordinary case, that a Parish in *France* should have six hundred Souls, where I suppose the said Author who has so well examined the matter, is not of opinion that every Parish one with another has above five hundred, by which reckoning the whole people of *France* are about thirteen Millions 500,000: Now the
People

people of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* with the Islands adjoyning, by computation from the number of Parishes (which commonly have more people in Protestant Churches then in Popish Countries) as also from the Hearth-money, Post-money and Excise, do amount to above nine Millions; there are in new-*England* about fifty thousand men mustered in Arms, about eighty thousand able to bear Arms, and consequently about five hundred thousand in all; but this last I leave to every man's conjecture, and I see no Reason why in all the rest of the Plantations there should not be five hundred thousand more, and consequently I suppose the King of *England* hath above ten Millions of Subjects, *ubivis terrarum orbis*. Altho it be very material to know the number of Subjects, belonging to each Prince; yet when the question is concerning their Wealth and Strength, it is also material to examine how many of 'em do get more then they spend, and how many less: in order whereunto, it is to be considered, that in the King of *England*'s dominions there are twenty thousand Churchmen, but in *France*, as the aforementioned Author of theirs does aver who sets down the particular number of each Religious order, there are about 270000. viz. 250000.
more

more then we think are necessary ; that is to say, two hundred and fifty thousand with-drawn out of the World ; now the said number of adult and able-Bodied Persons are equivalent to about double the same number of the Promiscuous Mass of Mankind ; and the same Author affirms that the said Religious Persons do spend one with another above eighteen pence *per diem* which is Triple to what a Labouring man requires : Wherefore the said two hundred & fifty thousand Church-men, living as they do make the *French King* 13,500. thousand to be really no better then twelve Millions or thereabouts. In the next place it is to be considered that the inhabitants of the inner parts of *France* remote from the Sea can't be probably Superlucrators. Now if there be two Millions in the King of *England's* Dominions more then in the French Kings who earn more then they spend, or if ten men in *England* earn more then twelve in *France* , then the Subjects of *England* are as effective as to the gaining of Wealth and Riches as those of *France*, and if Ten men can defend themselves as well in Islands as twelve men upon the Continent, then the said Ten being not concerned to increase their Territory by the invasion of others are as effectual as the
twelve

twelve in point of Strength also; wherefore that there are more Superlucrators in the *English* then in the *French* Dominions, we say as followeth. There be in *England* *Scotland* and *Ireland* about sixty Millions Seamen, in *France* about a quarter so many; but one Seaman earns as much as three common Husbandmen; wherefore this difference of Seamen added to the account of the King of *Englands* Subjects, the equivalent of 90,500,000. Husbandmen.

There are in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* six thousand Tuns of Shipping, worth about 4500,000.4 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the actual charge of maintaining the Shipping aforesaid by new building and reparation is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said Summ, which is the wages of 150. Husbandmen, but it is not the wages of above $\frac{1}{2}$; so many Artisans as are imployed upon Shipping of all sorts, viz. Shipwrights, Calkers, Joyners, Carvers, Painters, Blockmakers, Rope-makers, Mastmakers, Smiths of several sorts, Flagmakers, Compassmakers, Brewers, Bakers, and all sorts of Victuallers, all sorts of Trades-men relating to Guns and Gunners-Stores; wherefore there being four times more of these Artisans in *England* then in *France*, they further add to the account of the King of *Englands* Subjects the equivalent 80 m. Husbandmen more.

The

The Sea line of *England* *Scotland* and *Ireland* and the adjacent Islands is about 3,800. Miles, according to which length and the whole content of Acres the said Land would be an oblong or Parallelogram Figure of 3,800. long, and twenty five Miles broad, and consequently every part of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, is one with another but about twelve Miles from the Sea; whereas *France* containing but about one thousand Miles of Sea line is like the computation above sixty five Miles from the Sea-side, and considering the paucity of Ports in comparison to what are in the King of *Englands* Dominions as good as seventy Miles distance from a Port; upon which grounds it is clear that *England* can be supplied with all Gross and Bulky Commodities of Foreign growth and manufacture at far cheaper rates than *France* can be; viz. above four Shillings per Annum Rent cheaper the Land carriage; for the difference (between *England* and *France*) of the distance from a Port being so much or near thereabouts, now to what advantage this convenience amounts upon the importation and exportation of Bulky Commodities, can't be less the Labour of one thousand of People, meaning by Bulky Commodities all sort of Timber Blank and Staves for Cask, and all Iron, Lead,

Lead, Stones, Brick, and Tiles for building; all Corn, Salt and Drink, all Flesh and Fish, and indeed all other Commodities, wherein the gain and loss of four Shillings *per cent.* is considerable. Where note the like Wines are sold in the inward parts of *France* for four or five pounds a Tun which near the Ports yield seven pound.

Moreover upon this principal the decay of Timber in *England* is no very formidable thing; as the rebuilding of *London*, and of the Ships wasted by the Dutch-War, do clearly manifest: nor can there be any want of Corn or other necessary provision in *England*, unless the Weather has been universally unseasonable for growth of the same, which seldom or never happens; for the same cause which makes dearth in one place, does after cause plenty in another, wet-weather being propitious to *Highlands*, which drowneth the low.

It is observed that the poor of *France* have generally less wages than in *England*, and yet their Victuals are generally dearer there, which being so, there may be more Superlucration in *England* than in *France*.

Lastly I offer it to the consideration of all those who have travelled through *England* and *France*, whether the Plebeian of *England*, for they constitute the Bulks of any

any Nation ; do not spend one sixth more then the Plebeian of *France* ; and if so it is necessary they must first get it, and consequently that Ten Millions of the King of *Englands* Subjects are equivalent to twelve of the French Kings, and upon the whole matter to the thirteen ; Millions, at which the *French* Nation was estimated.

It will be here objected that the Splendor and Magnificences of the French King appearing greater then those of the Kings of *England*, that the Wealth of *France* must be proportionably greater then that of *England*, but that does not follow forasmuch as the apparent greatness of the King does depend upon the quarter parts of the peoples Wealth which he levieth from them ; for supposing the People are equally Rich ; if one of the Sovereigns levy fifth part, and the other fifteenth, the one seems actually thrice as Rich as the other ; whereas potentially they are both equal.

Having now discoursed of the Territory, People, Superlucration and defensibleness of both Dominions, and in some measure of the Trade, so far as we had occasion to mention Ships, Shipping and nearness to Ports, we come next to enlarge a little further upon the Trade of each, some have estimated that there are not above three hundred

dred Millions of people in the whole World, whether that be so or no is not very material to be known; but I have fairer Ground to conjecture, and would be glad to have it more certainly, that there are not above eighty thousand with whom the *English* and *Dutch* have commerce, no *Europeans* I know of Trading directly or indirectly where they do not so as the whole commercial World or World of Trade consists of eighty thousand of Souls as aforesaid.

And I further estimate that the value of all the Commodities, yearly exchanged among them, does not exceed forty five thousand; now the Wealth of every Nation consisting chiefly in the share which they have in forreign Trade with the whole commercial World; rather then in the Domestick Trade of ordinary Meat, Drink, Cloth, &c. And which brings in little Gold, Silver, Pearls and other universal Wealth; we are to consider the Subjects of the King of *England* (Head for Head) have not a greater share hereof then those of *France*.

To which purpose it has been considered that the manufactures of Wool, yearly exported out of *England* into severall parts of the World, viz. all sorts of Cloth,
Serg,

Serg, Stuff, Cotton Bayes, Frize, or also Stockens, Caps, Rugs, &c. exported out of *England, Scotland and Ireland*; do amount unto five hundred thousand pound per *Annum*.

The value of Lead, Tin and Coals, to five hundred thousand pound.

The value of all Cloths, Household-Stuff &c. carried into *America* two hundred thousand pound per *Annum*.

Silver and Gold taken from the *Spaniards* sixty thousand pound.

The value of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cottham, and Catao from the Southward part of *America* six hundred thousand pound.

The value of Wool, Butter, Hides, Beef, Herrings, Pilchers, Salmon, exported out of *Ireland*, eight hundred thousand pound.

The value of Coals, Salt, Linnen, Yarn, Herrings, Pilchers, Salmon, brought out of *Scotland and Ireland* five hundred thousand pound.

The value of Salt-Peter, Pepper, Callicots, Diamonds, Drugs, and Silks, brought out of the *East-Indies*, above what was spent in *England*, eight hundred thousand pound.

The value of Slaves brought out of *Africa*

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frica to serve in the *American* Plantation
twenty thousand; which with the freight
of the English Shipping Trading into for-
eign parts being above fifteen hundred
thousand makes in all Ten Millions and
a hundred and eighty thousand.

Which computation is sufficiently justi-
fied by the Customs of three Kingdoms,
whose intrinsick value are thought to be
near about one Million *per Annum*: viz.
Six hundred thousand Payable to the King,
one hundred thousand for the charge of
collecting, &c. two hundred thousand
Smackled by the Merchants, and one hun-
dred thousand gained by the Farmers, ac-
cording to the common opinion and men
saying; and this agrees also with that pro-
portion or part of the Trade of the whole
World, which I have estimated the Subjects
of the King of *England* to be possessed of,
viz. for about Ten of forty five Millions;
but the value of the *French* commodities
brought into *England* (notwithstanding Mr.
Fortree's estimates) are not above twelve
hundred thousand *per Annum*, and the value
of all the export into all the World besides
not above three or four times as much,
which computation also agrees well enough
with the accompt we have of the Customs
of *France*; so as *France* not exporting above
half

half the value of what *England* does, and for the commodities of *France* except Wines, Brandy, Paper, and the first Patterns and Fashions for Cloths and furniture, of which *France* is the mint, are imitable by the *English*, and having withal more people then *England* it follows that the people of *England* ~~of~~ have Head for Head, near thrice as much forreign Trade as the people of *France*, and above two parts of nine of the Trade of the whole commercial World, and; of all the Shipping; notwithstanding all which is not to be denied that the King, and some great men of *France*, appear more Rich and splendid then those of the like quality in *England*; all which arises, rather from the nature of their Government, then from the intrinsick and natural cause of Wealth and Power.

C H A P. V.

That the Impediments of England's Greatness are contingent and removable.

THe first impediment of Englands Greatness is, the Territories thereunto belonging are too far asunder and divided by the Sea into so many several Islands and Countries ; and I may say into so many Kingdoms and different Governments, viz. There be three distinct Legislative Powers in *England, Scotland and Ireland*, the which of instead of uniting together do often cross one and others Interest, putting Bars and Impediments upon one and others Trades ; not only as they were forraigners to each other, but sometimes as Enemies.

The Islands of *Jersey and Guernsey* and the Isle of *Man* are under jurisdictions different from those either of *England, Scotland and Ireland*.

The Government of *New-England* (both civil and Ecclesiastical) do so differ from

that of his Majesties other Dominions, that it is hard to say what may be the Consequence of it.

And the Government of the other Plantations do also differ very much from any of the West, altho there be naturally substantial Reasons for the Situation, Trade and Condition of the People, why there should be such differences; from all which it comes to pass the small divided remote Governments being seldom able to defend themselves, the Burthen of the Protecting them all, must lye upon the chiefest Kingdom of *England*; and all the small Kingdoms and Dominions, instead of being additions, are really diminutions.

The Wealth of a King is three-Fold, one is the Wealth of Subjects, the second is the quota parts of his Subjects Wealth given him for the Publick Defence, Honour and Ornaments of the people, and to manage such undertakings for the common good as no one, or a few private men, are sufficient for.

The third sort are the quota of the last mentioned quota parts which the King may dispose of as his own Personal inclination and discretion shall direct; now it is most manifest that the aforementioned distance and differences of Kingdoms, and jurisdic-
ons

ons, are great impediments to all the said several sorts of Wealth, as may be seen in the following particulars.

1. In case of War with forraign Nations, *England* commonly beareth the whole Burthen and charge, whereby many in *England* are utterly undone.

2. *England* sometimes prohibiting the Commodities of *Ireland* and *Scotland* (as of late it did the Cattle, Flesh, and Fish, of *Ireland*,) did not only make Food, and consequently Labour, dearer in *England*, but also has forced the People of *Ireland* to fetch these commodities from *France*, *Holland* and other places which before was sold them from *England*, to the great Prejudice of both Nations.

3. It occasions an unnecessary trouble and charge in collecting of Customs upon Commodities passing between the several Nations.

4. It is a dammage to our *Barbadoes* and other American Trades, that the Goods, which might pass thence immediately to several parts of the World, and be sold at moderate Rates, must first come into *England*, and there pay Duties, and afterwards (if at all) passing to those Countries whither they might have gone immediately.

5. The Islands of *Fersey* and *Guernsey*
D d 2 are

are protected at the charge of *England*, nevertheless the Labour and Industry of that People (which is very great) redound most to the profit of the *French*.

6. In *New-England* there are vast numbers of able Bodied English-men employed chiefly in Husbandry, and in the meanest part of it (which is) breeding of Cattle, whereas *Ireland* would have contained all those Persons, at the worst would have afforded them Lands in better Terms then they have them in *America*, if not some other better Trade withal, then now they can have.

7. The Inhabitants of the other Plantations, altho they do indeed Plant commodities which will not grow so well in *England*, it grasping at more Land then it will suffice to produce the said exotics in a sufficient quantity to serve the whole World, they do therein but distract and confound the effects of their own Indeavours.

8. There is no doubt that the same people far and wide dispersed must spend more upon their Government and Protection then the same living compactly, and when they have no occasion to depend upon the Wind, Weather, and all the Accidents of the Sea.

A second impediment to the greatness of *England*, is the different understanding of several

several material points, viz. The Kings Prerogative, Priviledges of Parliament, the obscure differences between Law and Equity, as also between Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, doubts whether the Kingdom of *England* has Power over the Kingdom of *Ireland*, besides the wonderful Paradox, that the English-men lawfully sent to suppress Rebels in *Ireland* should (after having effected the same) be (as it were) disfranchised, and loose that interest in the Legislative Power which they had in *England*, and pay Customes as forraingers for all they spend in *Ireland*, whither they were sent for the Honour and Benefit of *England*.

The third impediment is that *Ireland* being a conquered Country, and containing not the Tenth part of as many *Irish* Mastives as there are *English* in both Kingdoms, that natural and firm Union is not made between the two Peoples by Transplantation and proportionable Mixture, so as there may be a Tenth part of *Irish* in *Ireland*, and the same Proportion in *England*, whereby the necessity of maintaining an Army in *England* at the expence of the quarter of all the Rents of that Kingdom may be taken away.

The fourth impediment is that the Taxes in *England* are not levied upon the expen-

ces, but the whole Estate, not upon Lands, Stock and Labour, but chiefly upon Land alone, and that not by any equal and indifferent Standard, but the casual Predominacy of Parties and Factions; and moreover that these Taxes are not levied with the least trouble and charge, but let out to Farmers, who also let them from one to another without explicit knowledge of what they do, but so are to conclude the poor people pay twice as much as the King receives.

Now the fifth impediment is the inequality of Shires, Diocesses, Parishes, Church-livings, and other Precincts, as also of the Representations of the people in Parliament, all which do hinder the operations of Authority, in the same manner as a Wheel irregularly made, and excentrically hung neither moves so easily, nor performs it's work so timely, as if the same were duly framed and poised.

6. Whether it be an impediment that the Power of making War and raising money be not in the same hand much may be said; but that I leave to those who may more properly meddle with Fundamental Laws. None of these impediments are natural but did arise as the irregularities of Buildings do by being built part at one time and
part

part at another, and by the changing of the State of things from what they were at the respective times, when the Practice we complained of were first admitted, and perhaps are but the warpings from the rectitude of the first institution.

As these Impediments are contingent so they are also removable, for may not the Land of Superfluous Territories be sold, and the people with their moveables be brought away? may not the *English* in the *American* Plantations who Plant Tobacco, Sugar, &c. compute what Land will serve their turns, and then contract their Habitations to that proportion, for quantity and quality? As for the people of *New England* I can but wish they were Transplanted into old-*England* or *Ireland*, according to Proposals of their own, made within this twenty Years, altho they were allowed more liberty of Conscience than they allow one another.

May not the three Kingdoms be united into one, and equally represented in Parliament? might not the several Species of the Kings Subjects be equally mixt in their habitations? might not Parishes and other Precincts be better equaliz'd? might not jurisdictions and Pretences of Powers be determined and ascertained? might not Taxes be
equally

equally aplopped and directly applyed, to their ultimate use? might not dissenters in Religion be indulged, they paying a competent force to keep the Publick-Peace? I humbly venture to say all these things may be done; if it be thought fit by the Sovereign Power, because the like has often and Succesfully been done already at Several Places, and Times.

C H A P. VI.

That the Power and Wealth of England has increased these last forty Years.

IT is not much to be doubted, but that the Territories under the Kings Dominions have increased, for as much as *New-England, Virginy, Barbados, and Jamaica, Tangier, and Bombay*, have since that time been either added to his Majesties Territories, or improved from a desert condition to abound with the People, Building, Shipping, and the Production of many useful commodities

ties. And as for the Land of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* as it is not less in quantity then it was forty Years since, so it is manifest, that by Reason of dreining of Fens, Watering of dry Grounds, improving of Forrests, and Commons, making of Heaths and barren Grounds to bear Cinquefole, and Clovergrass, meliorating and multiplying severall sorts of Fruits and Garden-stuff, making some Rivers Navigable, &c. I say it is manifest, that the Land in it's present condition is able to bear more provision and commodities then it was forty Years ago.

2. Altho the People of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, which have Extraordinarily Perished by the Plague and Sword within this last forty Years, do amount to about three hundred thousand, above what have dyed in the ordinary way, yet the ordinary increase by Generation of Ten Millions, which doubles in two hundred Years, as has been shewn by the observations upon the Bills of Mortality, may in forty Years (which is a fifth part of the said Time) have increased near a fifth part of the whole number or two Millions. Where note by the way, that the accession of *Negroes* to the *American* Plantations, being all men of great Labour and little Expence, is not considera-

ble. Besides it is hoped, that *New-England*, where few or no Women are Barren, and must have many Children, and where people live long and Healthfully, has produced an increase of as many people as were destroyed in the late tumults in *Ireland*. As for Housing these Streets of *London* it self speaks it, I conceive it double in value in that City to what it was forty Years since; and for Housing in the Country, they have increased at *Bristol*, *New-Castle*, *Tarmouth*, *Norwich*, *Exeter*, *Portsmouth*, *Comes*, *Dublin*, *Kingsale*, *Londondary*, *Coolervin* in *Ireland*, far beyond the Proportion of what I can learn has been dilapidated in other places; for in *Ireland* where the ruine was greatest, (the Housing taken altogether) is now more valuable then forty Years ago; nor is this to be doubted, since Housing is now more splendid then in those days, and the number of Dwellers is increased by near a fifth part, as in the last Paragraph is set forth.

As for Shipping, his Majesties Navy is now triple or quadruple to what it was forty Years since, and before the Sovereign was Built; the Shipping-Trading to *New-Castle*, which are now about eighty thousand Tuns could not then be above a quarter of that quantity; first because the
City.

City of *London* is doubled; secondly because the use of Coal is also at least doubled, because they were heretofore seldom used in Chambers as now they are; nor were there so many Bricks Burned with them as of late, nor did the Country on both sides the *Thames* make use of them as now; besides, there are employed in the *Guinny* and *American* Trades above forty thousand Tun of Shipping, which Trade in those days was inconsiderable, the quantity of Wines imported was not near so much as now, and to be short, the Customs upon imported and exported commodities did not then yield a third part of the present Value; which shews, that not only Shipping, but Trade it self has increased somewhat near that Proportion. As to money the interest thereof, was within these fifty Years at Ten pound *per cent.* forty Years ago at eight pound, and now at six pound, no thanks to any Laws which have been made to that purpose; for as much as those who can give good security may now have it less, but the natural fall of interest, is the effect of the increase of money.

Moreover if Rented Lands and Houses have increased, and if Trade has increased also, it is certain that money, which pay-
eth

eth those Rents and driveth on Trade, must have increased also.

Lastly I leave it to the consideration of all observers, whether the number and Splendor of Coaches, Equipage, and Household Furniture have not increased since that time. To say nothing of the postage of Letters, which have increased from one to twenty, which argues the increase of Business and Negotiation; I must add that his Majesties Revenues is near triple, and therefore the means to pay and Bear the same has increased also.

C H A P.

C H A P. VII.

That one tenth Part of the whole expence of the King of England's Subjects is sufficient to maintain one hundred thousand Foot, forty thousand Horse, and forty thousand men at Sea, and defray all other Charges of the Government; both ordinary, and extraordinary, if the same were regularly Taxed and raised.

TO clear this point we are to find out what is the middle Expence of each Head in the Kings Dominions between the highest and the lowest; to which I say it is not probably less then the Expence of a Labourer, who earns about eight pence a day, for the wages of such men is four Shillings a Week without Victuals, or two Shillings with it; wherefore the value of his Victuals is two Shillings per Week, or five pound four Shillings per Annum. Now the value of Cloaths can't be less then wages given to the Poorest Maid-Servant in the Country

Country; which is thirty Shillings *per Annum*, nor can the charge of all other necessities be less than six Shillings *per Annum* more, wherefore the whole charge is seven pound.

It is not likely that this Discourse will fall into the Hands of any that lives at seven pound *per Annum*; and therefore such will wonder at this Supposition; but if they consider how much the number of the Poor and their Children is greater, then that of the Rich, altho the personal Expence of some Rich men should be above twenty times more then that of a Labourer; yet the expence of a Labourer above mentioned, may well enough stand for the Standard of the expence of the whole Mass of Mankind.

Now if the expence of each man one with another be seven pound *per Annum*, and if the number of the Kings Subjects be Ten thousand; then the tenth part of the whole Expence will be seven thousand; but about five thousand, or a very little more will amount to a years pay for one hundred thousand Foot; forty thousand Horse, and forty thousand men at Sea, Winter and Summer, which can rarely be necessary, and other ordinary charge of the Government in the time of deep and secute peace was not 600000 *per Annum*. Where

Where a People thrive there the Income is greater then the Expence; and consequently, the tenth part of the Expence is not the tenth part of the Income. Now for men to pay a tenth part of their expence in a time of greatest exigency (for such it must be when so great forces is requisite) can be no hardship, much less a deplorable conditon, for to bear the tenth part, a man must needs spend a twentyeth part less, and Labour a twentieth part more for half an hour *per diem* extraordinary; both which in common Experience are very Tolerable, here being very few in *England*, who do not eat by a twentieth part more then does them good: and what Misery were it, instead of wearing Cloaths of twenty Shillings *per* Yard to be contented with that of nineteen Shillings, few men having skill enough to discern the difference?

Memorandum that all this while, I suppose all of these Ten thousand of people are obedient to their Sovereign, and within the reach of his Power, for as things are otherwise, so the Calculation must be varied.

C H A P. VIII.

That there are spare Hands enough amongst the King of England's Subjects to earn two Millions per Annum more then they now do, and that there are also Employments ready, proper and sufficient, for the purpose.

To prove this point, we must inquire how much all the People could earn if they were disposed or necessitated to Labour, and had work whereupon to employ themselves, and compare the Summ with that of the Total Expence abovementioned; deducting the Rents and profit of their Land and Stock, which properly speaking saveth so much Labour. Now the proceed of the said Land and Stock in these Countries is about three parts of seven of the whole Expence; so as where the expence is seventy thousand, the Rent of the Land and profit of all Personal Estate, interest of money &c. must be about thirty thousand, and consequently the value of the Labour forty thousand

thousand; that is, four pound *per* Head; but it is to be noted, that about a quarter of the Mass of Mankind are Children Males and Females under seven Years old, from whom little Labour is to be expected; it is also to be noted that about another tenth part of the whole people are such as by Reason of their great Estates, Tythes, Dignities, Offices, and professions are exempt from that kind of Labour; we now speak of their business being or ought to be to Govern, Regulate, and direct the Labours and Actions of others, so that of Ten Millions there be about six thousand & a half, or two thirds which if need requires might actually Labour, and of these some might earn three Shillings a Week, some five Shillings and some seven Shillings, that is, all of them might earn five Shillings a Week at a *medium* one with another, or at least Ten pound *per Annum*, allowing for Sicknes and other Accidents whereby the whole might earn fifty six thousand pound *per Annum*, that is, twenty five more then the Expence.

The Author of the State of *England* saies that the Children of *Norwich* between six and sixteen Years old do earn twelve thousand pound *per Annum* more then they spend. Now for as much as the people of *Norwich* are

are a three hundredth part of all the people in *England* (as appears by the Account of Hearth-money) and about the five hundredth part of all the Kings Subjects throughout the World, it follows that all his Majesties Subjects between six and sixteen Years old might earn five thousand *per Annum* more then they spend. Again forasmuch as the number of People above sixteen Years old are double the number of those between six and sixteen, and that of each men can earn double to each of the Children, it is plain that if the men and Children every where did do as they do in *Norwich* they might earn twenty five thousand pound *per Annum* more then they spend; which estimate grounded upon matter of Fact and Experience, agrees with the former.

Altho as has been proved the people of *England* do thrive, and that 'tis possible they might Superlucrate twenty five thousand pound *per Annum*, yet 'tis manifest they do not nor twenty three which is less by two thousand herein meant; for if they did Superlucrate twenty five thousand, then in about five or six Years time the whole Stock and Personal Estate of the Nation would be double, which I wish were true, but find no manner of Reason to believe; wherefore

fore if they can Superlucrate twenty five, but not actually Superlucrate twenty three, nor twenty, nor ten, nor perhaps five, I have then proved what was propounded, *viz.* that there are spare hands among the Kings Subjects to earn two Millions more than they now do.

But to speak a little more particularly concerning this matter, it is to be noted, that since the fire of *London*, there was earned in four Years by Tradesmen (relating to building only) the Summ of four Millions, or one Million *per Annum* without lessening any other sort of Work Labour or Manufacture, which was usually done in other four Years before the said occasion; but if the Tradesmen relating to Building only, and such of them as wrought in and about *London* could do one Million-worth of Work extraordinary, I think that from thence and from what has been said before, that all the rest of the spare Hands might very well double the same, which is as much as was propounded. Now if there were spare Hands to Superlucrate Millions of Millions, they signifie nothing unless there were Employment for them, & may as well follow their Pleasures and Speculation as Labour to no purpose; therefore the more material point is to prove that there

there is two Millionsw-orth of Work to be done, which at the present the Kings Subjects do neglect.

For the proof of this there needs little more to be done than to compute how much money is paid by the King of *Englands* Subjects to Forreingers for freight of Shipping.

2. The *Hollanders* gain by their Fishing-Trade Practised upon our Seas.

3. What the value of all the commodities imported into and sent into *England*, which might by diligence be produced and Manufactured, here to make short of this matter upon perusal of the most authentick accompts relating to these several particulars I affirm that the same amounteth to above five Millions whereof I propounded but two Millions.

For a further proof whereof Mr. *Samuel Fortry* in his ingenious discourse of Trade exhibited the particulars, wherein it appears that the Goods imported out of *France* only amount yearly to 2600,000. pounds, and I affirm that the Wines, Paper, Cork, Rosin, and Capers, and a few other Commodities which *England* can't produce, do not amount to one fifth part of the said Summ; from whence it follows that (if Mr. *Fortry* has not erred) the

two Millions, here mentioned may arise from *France* alone, and consequently five or six Millions from all the three Heads last above specified.

CHAP. IX.

That there is money sufficient to drive the Trade of the Nation.

SINCE his Majesties happy Restauration it was thought fit to call in, and new Coyn the money which was made in the times of Usurpation. Now it was observed by the general consent of Casheers that the said money (being by frequent revolutions well mixed with the Gold) was about a seventh part thereof, and that the said money being called in was about 800,000. pound, and consequently the whole 5600,000. pound or five Millions and a half, whereby 'tis probable (that some allowance being given for hoarded money) the whole Cash of *England* was then about six Millions, which I conceive is sufficient to drive the
Trade

Trade of *England*, not but that the rest of his Majesties Dominions have the like means to do the same respective fully.

If there be six Millions of Souls in *England*, and that each spendeth seven pound *per Annum*, then the whole expence is forty two Millions or about 800,000. pounds *per Week*; and consequently if every man did pay his expence *Weekly* and that the money could circulate within the compass of a *Week*, then less then one Million could answer the ends proposed. But forasmuch as the Rents of the Lands in *England* which are paid half yearly are eight Millions *per Annum*, there must be four Millions to pay them; and forasmuch as the Rent of Housing of *England* paid quarterly are worth about four Millions *per Annum*, there needs but one Million to pay the said Rent; wherefore six Millions being enough to make good the three sorts of Circulation above mentioned, I conceive what was proposed is proved, at least till something better be held forth to the contrary.

C H A P. X.

That the King of England's Subjects have Stock competent and convenient to drive the Trade of the whole commercial World.

NOW for the further Incouragement of Trade, as we have shewn, that there is Money enough in *England* to manage the affairs thereof, so we shall now offer to consideration whether there be not competent and convenient Stock to drive the Trade of the whole commercial World. To which purpose it is to be remembred, that all the Commodities yearly exported out of every part of the last mentioned World, may be bought for forty five Millions, and that the Shipping imployed in the same World are not worth above fifteen Millions, and consequently that sixty Millions at most will drive the whole Trade abovementioned without any trust at all; but forasmuch as the Grovers of Commodities do commonly trust them to such Merchants or Factors as are worth but such a part of the full

full value of their Commodities as may possibly be lost upon the fail of them which is rather to be expected; it follows then less then a Stock of sixty Millions, nay then half of the said Summ is sufficient to drive the Trade above mentioned; it being well known that any Tradesmen of good Reputation worth five hundred pound will be trusted with above one thousand pounds-worth of Commodities, where less then thirty Millions will suffice for the said purpose, of which Summ the Coyn, Shipping and Stock already in Trade do at least make one half.

And it has been shewn how by the Policy of a Bank any Summ of money may be made equivalent in Trade unto near the double of the same. By all which it seems that even at present much is not wanting to perform what is propounded; but suppose twenty thousand or more were wanting, it is not improbable that since the generality of Gentlemen and some Noble-men do put their Younger Sons to Merchandise, that they will see it reasonable as they increase in the number of Merchants so to increase the Magnitude of Trade, and consequently to increase Stock; which may effectually be done by in-banking twenty Mil. worth of Land not being above a sixth or seventh part of the whole Territories of *England*,
that

that is to say, by making a Bond of such value, to the security for all Commodities bought and sold, upon the account of that Universal Trade above mentioned. And thus it having appeared, that *England* having in it as much Land, like *Holland* and *Zealand*, as the said two Provinces do themselves contain, with abundance of other Land, not inconvenient for Trade, and that there are spare Hands enough to earn many Millions of money, more than they now do, and that there are also Employments to earn several Millions (even from the Consumption of *England* it self) it follows from thence, and what has been said in the last Paragraph about enlarging of the Stock both of Monies and Lands, that it is not impossible, may every visible matter for the Keeping of *England* Subjects, to gain the Universal Trade of the whole Commercial World. Nor is it unreasonable to imitate this matter, forasmuch as the younger Brothers of good Families of *England*, can't otherwise be provided for, so as to live according to their Birth and Breeding; for if the Lands of *England* are worth

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eight

eight Millions *per Annum*, then there be at a Medium about ten Millions. Families of about eight hundred pounds *per Annum*, in each of which one with another, we may suppose there is a younger Brother, who in less then two or three hundred pounds *per Annum*, will not maintain suitable to his Relations. Now I say that if neither the Offices at Court, nor Commands in our ordinary Army and Navy, nor Church-preferments, nor the usual gain by the profession of Law and Physick; nor the employments under Noble-men, and Prelates will all of them put together furnish Livelyhood of above three hundred pounds *per Annum*, to three thousand of the said one thousand younger Brothers, wherefore it remains that Trade alone must supply the rest; but if the said seven thousand Gentlemen be applied to Trade, without increasing of Trade, or if the hopes to increase Trade without increasing of Stock (which for ought appears is only to be done by in-Banking a due proportion of Lands and Money) we must necessarily be disappointed: where note that selling of Lands to Forraigners, for Gold and Silver, would enlarge the Stock of the Kingdom.

Whereas

Whereas doing the same between one and other does effect nothing, for he that turns all his Land into Money, disposes himself for Trade, and he that parts with his money for Land does the contrary, but to sell Land to Forreigners increaseth both money and people, and consequently Trade; wherefore it is to be thought, that when the Laws denying Strangers to purchase, and not permitting them to Trade without paying Extraordinary Duties, were made, that then the Publick State of things, and Interest of the Nation were far different from what they now are.

Having handled these ten Principal Conclusions, I might go on with others *ad infinitum*; but what has been said already, I look upon as sufficient to shew what I mean by Political Arithmetick, and to evince the uses of knowledge of the true State of the Peoples Lands, Stock, Trade, &c. Secondly that the Kings Subjects are not in so bad a Condition, as discontented men would make them; Thirdly to Demonstrate the greatest effects of Unity, Industry, and Obedience, in order

der to the common Safety, and each mans particular Happiness, other then which I have now.

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